

Shoes are expected to advance \$2 a pair next fall. A short life and a merry one, men!

The horrors of war are not yet over for Europe. They are going to have war bread again over there.

We are hanging out the banners of welcome on our walls for the boys, for the cry is still they come.

Ice cream is taxable at the soda fountain whether the consumer takes a seat or stands at the counter.

A man may forget his birthdays, but the annual recurrence of the circus always makes him a year younger.

Favorite sons are being groomed for the presidency, but most of them are likely to be all mussed up before the national inspection takes place.

Ben Hecht remarks that German savants are still living in the past. That is the trouble with savants—they commonly live in the past or the future, ignoring the present.

For the moment Germany seems to have overlooked the fact that she put up everything she owned on winning the war and taking all the property of everybody else—and lost.

A porthouse may be variously defined as a steak cut from the loin of a steer, a rarity, a curiosity, a dream, a vision, an ignis fatuus, or a beautiful memory—most often the latter.

Still, one beauty about the soda fountain tax schedule is that you take in enough cold stuff to prevent too great a rise in your temperature when you pay the two cents ice cream pinch.

Frenchmen admit that they will be able to sleep much better at night if they have assurance that Uncle Sam will hasten to their rescue should Germany ever go on another rampage.

The more we look at the daylight-saving law the more we like the way it hastens quitting time in the afternoon and the less we like the way it rushes beginning time in the morning.

Wildcatters who try to induce investors to exchange Liberty bonds for stock certificates find that in a modern green goods game it is not necessary to use even a little real money as a sample.

Economies of the war and the general deletion of hyphens have trained and accustomed newspaper readers to swallow whole and without effort those once strange-looking words "prewar" and "proably."

After all this excitement it is going to be tame to get back to such prosaic activities as swatting the fly, raising a peace garden and doing some of the other things we have been encouraged to undertake as useful citizens.

The humorist has a hard job cracking jokes about the high cost of living in order to get enough money to meet it.

Notwithstanding modern progress in the art of war, it is not yet permitted to use poison gas on baseball umpires.

Internal revenue experts may be able to define underwear, but can they tell when to change to the summer variety?

The elaborate processes of making change now found necessary may call for a restoration of the old 2 and 3-cent pieces.

The reds may yet be found favoring a restoration of the kaiser, as a man whose reckless impudence will make things still more uncomfortable for the bourgeoisie.

New York fashion makers say skirts must be longer. Paris says skirts must be still shorter. This is an interesting controversy, and our change is staked on Paris.

"Does your husband aggravate your servants?" queries a woman's page writer, in which case, of course, you should get a new husband.

Perhaps it is with an eye to woman's power of revenge as Union-wide potential voters that the government has not taxed vanity bags as luxuries.

Amateur bolsheviks should realize that in America any man who clamors for free land is liable to be given a quarter section on condition that he work it.

Football always will be a more popular college sport than airplane races as long as the present type of bleachers prevails.

Food profiteers should at least take an academic interest in the announcement that scientists have isolated the germ of hunger.

The I. W. W. claims to have 25,000 members in "good standing" although it is known that nobody could be in "good standing" and be a member of the I. W. W.

Who among us couldn't have been wealthy long ago had we only known that the dandelion roots we dug were worth 12 to 15 cents a pound?

Department of agriculture figures show that hogs are more plentiful than ever. And prevailing prices indicate that all of them are not in cold storage.

TRAINMEN END THEIR CONCLAVE

Next Convention of the Brotherhood Will Be Held at Toronto.

LEE RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Many Other Incumbents Also Remain in Office—General News From All Over the World of Interest to Labor.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will hold its next triennial convention in Toronto, Can., it was announced by President William G. Lee. Members of the executive board, elected, are: J. W. Rhoades, Toledo, O.; R. J. Powers, Oakland, Cal.; H. Walter Brockwell, Ontario, Can.; T. W. Donnelly, Tucson, Ariz.; and J. E. Donovan of Boston, Mass.

W. G. Lee, Cleveland, was re-elected president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He had no opposition. T. R. Dodge, Cleveland, assistant president; the eight vice presidents, A. E. King, Cleveland, grand secretary-treasurer, and D. L. Cease, Cleveland, editor and manager of The Trainman, the Brotherhood's publication, also were re-elected.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Laborers in Visalia, Cal., are being paid \$4 a day.

Japanese laborers receive only 28 cents a day for ten hours' work.

The government labor survey shows that there is practically no labor surplus.

London bakers are demanding a minimum wage of \$15 per week for 48 hours.

The major portion of the population at Tampa, Fla., are employed in the cigar factories there.

A Canadian association of British manufacturers has been established with branches at Toronto and Montreal.

Boston contractors have signed an agreement with 4,500 carpenters which gives the men \$1 an hour for their labor.

The National Woman's Trade Union League of America maintains a school at which women are trained in organization.

The Boston Central Labor union has started a college where workers may secure an education on any subject they desire.

Vermont's army of female workers in industrial establishments increased 33.3 per cent during the last six months of 1918.

The strikes in Santos and St. Paul, Brazil, have been settled by agreement between employers and workers. The strike situation in Rio Janeiro remains unchanged, however.

The manufacture of clothing in all forms has developed into quite an important industry in recent years throughout Australia.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts signed the bill requiring textile manufacturers to furnish wage specifications to their weavers.

Mexico has 15,000,000 inhabitants, of which there practically is no middle class, and all her citizens are composed mainly of wage earners.

Employment in Michigan shops and factories was given to 693,088 persons last year, an increase of 67,631 over 1917, according to the report of the state labor commissioner.

In state workshops, railways, agricultural and industrial establishments in Peru a day's work is fixed at eight hours, with no reduction in pay.

During the period of the war the artificial dye industry in Japan has gone forward very rapidly, and now there are more than 10,000 factories in operation.

Although factory products in the year ending June 30, 1917, were valued at approximately \$84,500,000, South Australia is not an industrial state, for the sawmills, smelting industries, flour and oatmeal mills and the refining of sugar account for about one-half of the amount.

A federation of all of the labor unions in the maritime industry on the Pacific coast is being formed. The new organization will include the Sailors' union of the Pacific, the masters, mates, and pilots of the Pacific coast, the marine engineers, the marine firemen, oilers and watertenders, and the marine cooks and stewards, all together including about 70,000 members.

At a meeting members of the Chicago Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union ratified the agreement made by their officials with the heads of the big bakeries of the city, thereby ending the strike which had been in progress since late in April. The men are to receive \$3 a week increase in wages and an additional 20 cents an hour for night work.

There is great unemployment in the British Isles, present figures showing that there were on March 14, 1919, 988,619 persons receiving employment dole from the British government, including 444,277 men, 486,945 women, 26,327 boys and 31,070 girls.

The American Winger company's plant at Woonsocket, R. I., employing 700 started on a 48-hour week, with a schedule made up for five days, thus allowing Saturday holidays. The Nyanza cotton yarn mill, employing 800, has posted notices of an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent raise, effective at once.

PLEA FOR RIGHTS OF LABOR

Argentine Catholic Congress Urges State to Allow Workers to Organize Defensively.

The first plenary session of the Catholic Labor congress, meeting at Buenos Aires, Argentina, passed a resolution calling upon the state and the employers to recognize the right of labor to organize defensively.

The congress also recorded itself as in favor of organizations along parallel lines of employers and employees, these to act under a third superior organization to consider questions affecting both sides.

IN FIELD OF LABOR

Bohemian glass has been famous for nearly 300 years, and more than 25,000 expert workers are now engaged in it.

The Canadian Pacific railroad has offered the use of much of its vacant land to the employees on their Midland (Can.) branch.

Civic employees and bakery salesmen's unions of Vancouver, B. C., voted against a strike in sympathy with Winnipeg strikers.

Out of an estimated total of 548,000 persons engaged in all branches of the textile trade in Austria, 420,000 are employed in three Bohemian countries.

Women form the majority of the workers in the textile trade at Lancashire, England, and also form the larger part of the trade union membership.

After a long fight the legislature of Indiana passed a workman's compensation law which provides for a \$15 weekly minimum, but does not include state insurance.

Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, is an honorary member of the Machinists' union, while his wife is an honorary member of the Bootmakers' union.

More than 60 per cent of the iron and ship workers at the merchants shipyard at Bristol, Pa., are idle, pending a decision regarding the recent decrease in their wages.

The Builders' association of Cleveland, O., had agreed to give ironworkers 90 cents an hour when the decision of the war labor board giving them only 85 cents was received.

A reduction in working hours from 52 to 48 without loss of pay was announced at the plant of the General Electric company, Lynn, Mass. The plant employs about 18,000 persons.

The threatened strike of the Masons and Carpenters' union, which would have paralyzed trades of Rockford, Ill., was settled at a conference between representatives of the union and contractors.

Resolutions adopted by the New Jersey Association of Letter Carriers, on \$1,000 a year maximum salary is inadequate and that the maximum salary should be \$2,000 and the minimum \$1,500, was forwarded to the National Association of Letter Carriers.

At a meeting of high school teachers in the Central High school, Newark, N. J., it was voted to organize a teachers' union which should be associated with the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Toronto's "general strike" in sympathy with striking metal workers, ended when representatives of the various unions involved voted to accede to the request of the Metal Trades council that sympathetic strikers return to work.

The Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers' union has appropriated \$500 as a campaign fund to bring about the Americanization of the 1,500 of their 5,000 members who are now non-citizens of the United States. "One hundred per cent" American by fall is the membership slogan.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro announce the commencement of a textile strike. The workers are demanding an eight-hour day and an increase in wages. The dispatches say that 30,000 strikers were reported to be out and that they expected the employees in other industries to join in the movement.

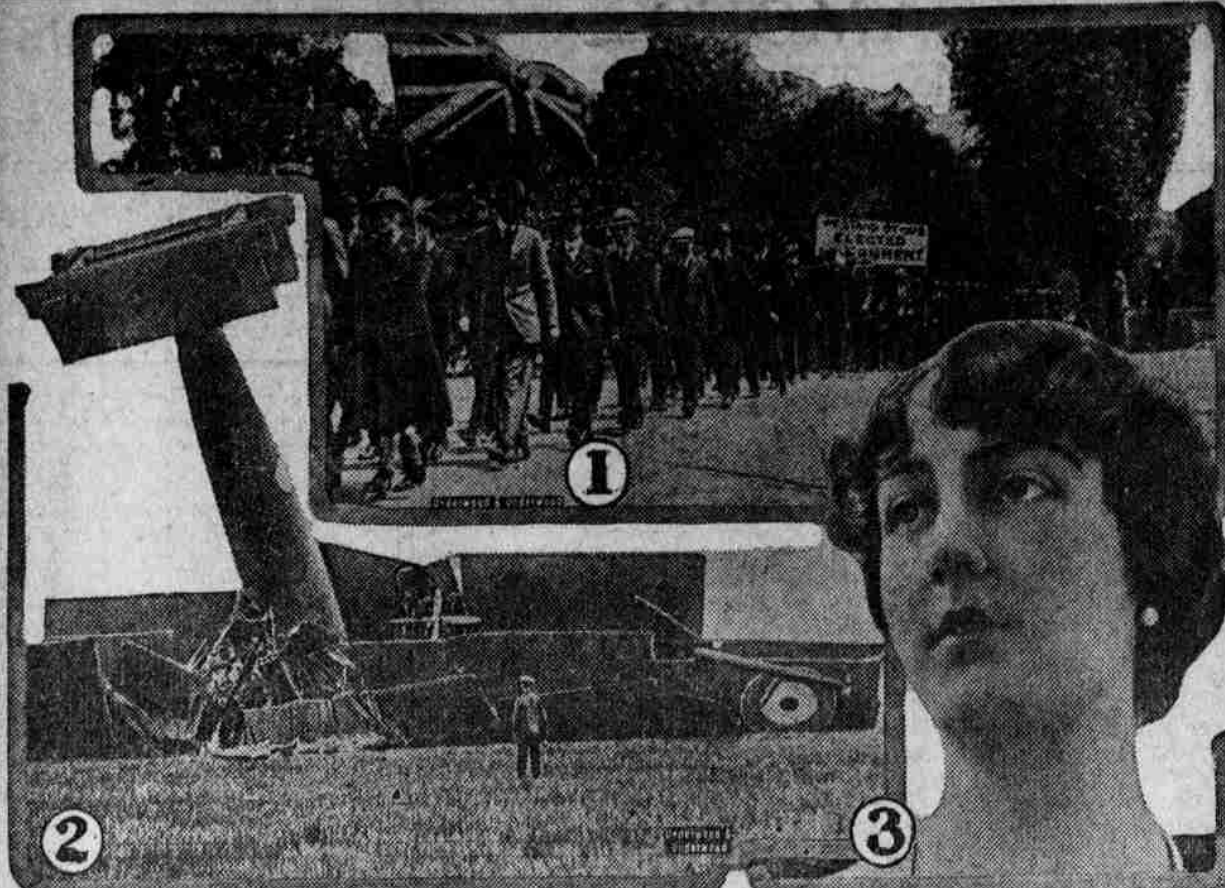
The striking workmen in Biella, in the province of Piedmont, Italy, have returned to work on learning through the appearance of agitators of a bolshevik character, which, however, passed off without incident, that an anarchistic minority was endeavoring to take advantage of the general strike.

Fifteen hundred miners employed by the Northwest Improvement company, which controls several mines in the Ole Elum district of Washington, are on strike, and, according to reports, there is likelihood of others going out. The strike followed refusal of the company to continue paying the men for dumping cars, as had been done during the war.

The publishers of Buenos Aires are said to have joined in a compact never to admit another union printer to their shops. The principal newspapers have started linotype schools and are teaching prospective operators. It is asserted that the old employees on newspapers will be given their jobs again only when they resign from the printers' union.

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in Great Britain has now dismantled its machinery.

The steel shipbuilding plant of the Standifer company, Vancouver, Wash., is closed, following a strike of 2,000 workers belonging to the Bootmakers' and other unions. The walkout is said to have been caused by the refusal of the company to reinstate a discharged union foreman. One thousand workmen remained at their jobs when the 200 unionists walked out, but the management decided not to attempt to operate the plant with the crippled force and closed the plant.



1—Discharged Canadian soldiers parading at Winnipeg in demonstration against the general strike. 2—Huge Tarrant triplane that was wrecked in trial flight at Farnborough, England. 3—Princess Radziwill, formerly Miss Dorothy Deacon of New York and Boston, who is soon coming on a visit to America.

CHINA TRYING TO STAMP OUT THE OPIUM EVIL



It is reported that the Chinese express fear that the League of Nations will not be strong enough to enforce the Hague opium convention of 1912. Our photograph shows one of China's methods of wiping out this evil. They are burning part of \$25,000,000 worth of opium purchased from the opium trust.

"BIG FOUR" OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE



This remarkable photograph of the council of four of the peace conference was taken in front of the Paris residence of President Wilson. He is seen talking with M. Clemenceau, while Premier Lloyd George and Premier Orlando are engaged in an animated conversation.

SPORT ON SHIPPING BOARD VESSELS



The sailors on the merchant vessels operated by the shipping board have plenty of amusement in their times of leisure. The photograph shows a boxing bout at a shore station.

WITH HIS PORTUGUESE MEDAL



Commander Albert C. Read of the NC-4 wearing the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, presented to him by the Portuguese foreign minister on board the U. S. S. Shawmut in Lisbon harbor after the arrival of the American transatlantic seaplane.

A Total Loss.

A colored patient beside me in the hospital seemed to brood and brood over the fact that the Germans had "got" him. His commander had ordered him to charge a nest of Boche machine guns alone and they shot him in three places as he started toward them.

"But Ah'll sho git even with dem fo' waht dey dun to me."

"Well, old man," I comforted, "you did your duty. Too bad you couldn't get them, though. But—"

"What's dat you say?" he interrupted. "Couldn't git dem! Why, man alive, dem Chumans wahn't no trouble a-tall—but mah best razah am completely busted up!"—Judge.